



THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health of Stafford.

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1909.

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STAFFORD :

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Stafford,

1st March, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Health of the Borough of Stafford.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. MILNES BLUMER.



# Report.

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**Area.**—The Borough of Stafford contains an area of 1,084 acres.

**Population.**—The estimated population for the year 1909, including the Public Institutions, is 23,765. It is distributed as follows :—

Stafford Borough .. ..	21867
County Asylum .. ..	993
Workhouse .. ..	253
H.M. Prison .. ..	652
	<hr/> 1898
Total .. ..	<hr/> 23765* <hr/>

The number of inhabited houses at the end of June was 4,426, compared with 4,409 in the previous year. The population gives an average density of 21·92 per acre.

**Births.**—The number of Births registered during the year was 594, of which 334 were males and 260 were females. The returns are equal to an annual (corrected) rate of 26·68 per 1,000, compared with 26·63, the rate in the previous year, and 27·49, the mean for the preceding decennium. Comparative statistics are given in Table I. Illegitimate births numbered 26.

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\* NOTE.—The *Corrected Rates* are reckoned upon a population of 22,261, obtained by deducting 1898 from the total, that being the proportion of those in the Institutions who do not belong to the Borough.

**Deaths.**—The total number of Deaths registered in the district during the year was 444, of which 229 were males and 215 were females. There were 156 deaths of persons who did not belong to the Borough previous to their admission into one or other of the public institutions, and there were two deaths of residents registered in institutions beyond the district. The *corrected* number of deaths, therefore, is 290, which is equal to a rate of 13·02 per 1,000 per annum. On reference to Table I., it will be seen that the rate for the preceding year was 15·56, and the average for the previous ten years 15·83. So far as I can ascertain, the present rate is the lowest on record for Stafford. The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the same period is 14·5. There were three uncertified deaths.

**Quarterly Returns.**—The 290 corrected deaths were returned thus :—

1st Quarter	..	84	..	Death-rate	..	15·09
2nd	..	75	..	..	..	13·47
3rd	..	56	..	..	..	10·06
4th	..	75	..	..	..	13·47
Average	..	72·5		Average	..	13·02

**Infantile Mortality.**—There were 64 deaths of infants under a year old, which are equal to a rate of 107·7 per 1,000 registered births. The average rate for the preceding ten years was 124·4. The causes of their death, and the ages at which they died, are set out in detail in Table V. Practically a third of the infants died during their first month, while at the end of the third month more than half had died. With the view of checking, if possible, this great waste of infant life, I advise the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and for my remarks on this matter I would refer you to page 10.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—There were 20 deaths registered as due to the chief Infectious Diseases and Diarrhoea, giving an annual rate of 0·89 per 1,000, compared with 0·27 in the previous year, and 1·49, the average for the preceding ten years. The deaths were due to Whooping Cough 10, Enteric Fever 1, and Diarrhoea 9. There were no deaths from Measles, Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORRECTED DEATHS FROM EACH OF THE SEVEN CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE TEN YEARS  
1899 TO 1908 AND IN THE YEAR 1909.

DISEASES.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average Annual Number of Deaths in the ten years 1899-1908.	1909
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	..
Measles .. ..	..	19	..	3	..	8	13	..	32	..	2.2	..
Scarlet Fever ..	4	..	9	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	8.5	..
Diphtheria ..	1	18	43	16	2	2	..	2	1	..	3.0	10
Whooping Cough ..	..	10	2	1	4	1	8	4	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1
{ Enteric ..	2	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
{ Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	9
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	16	4	2	2	6	16	12	19	4	5	..	..
Total .. ..	23	51	58	28	15	31	35	25	37	6	30.9	20
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living .. ..	1.11	2.44	2.97	1.42	0.71	1.47	1.64	1.17	1.71	0.27	1.49	0.89

**Phthisis.**—There were 32 deaths from Phthisis, with an annual rate of 1·43, compared with 38 in the previous year, and a rate of 1·72. It will be seen from the following Table that the rate is practically that of the preceding ten years :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1899	25	1·21
1900	28	1·34
1901	42	2·15
1902	33	1·68
1903	29	1·37
1904	25	1·18
1905	25	1·17
1906	33	1·54
1907	30	1·38
1908	38	1·72
Yearly Average 1899-08.	30·8	1·47
1909	32	1·43

**Developmental Diseases.**—There were 42 deaths in this class, 10 due to Premature Birth, 2 to Congenital Malformations, and 30 to Old Age.

**Local Diseases.**—There were 124 deaths in this class, of which diseases of the Nervous System caused 28, Circulatory System 22, Respiratory System 54, Digestive System 8, Urinary System 6, and other Systems 6.

**Notification of Infectious Diseases.**—There were 96 cases of infectious disease notified during the year. This is an increase on the returns of recent years, although it is still a good deal below the average of the preceding ten years. They were returned as follows :—Scarlet Fever 77, Diphtheria 3, Enteric Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 2, and Erysipelas 11.



## (NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES).

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average for ten years.	1909
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	0.9	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	80	86	162	93	53	12	24	47	28	31	61.6	77
Diphtheria .. ..	2	101	330	122	24	12	6	2	5	3	60.7	3
Simple Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	11	25	11	5	7	8	6	6	4	3	8.6	3
Erysipelas.. ..	18	23	24	32	22	15	22	6	8	12	18.2	11
Puerperal Fever .. ..	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	..	3	2	1.7	2
Total .. ..	113	236	529	254	108	57	60	61	48	51	151.7	96

*Scarlet Fever.*—There were 77 cases of this disease, compared with 31 in the previous year, and 61 the yearly average during ten years. Up to the end of June only 10 cases had occurred, then in July and onwards the monthly returns were 5, 8, 17, 12, 15, 10. Single cases occurred in 60 separate houses, double cases in seven houses, and three cases were discovered in one house. Of the seven double cases, three were probably “returns,” a child having returned home before the appearance of the second case. In September there appeared to be centres of infection at one of the shoe factories and at St. Paul’s School. It was impossible for me to locate the source of the trouble at the factory; but I was more fortunate at the Schools, where I examined 200 children, and found two children (brother and sister) peeling. Isolation in Hospital was resorted to in 73 instances. The type of disease has been severe, and in an exceptionally large number of cases it has been complicated with disease of the throat, nose, and ear, necessitating a prolonged stay in hospital.

*Diphtheria.*—Only three cases were reported, two of them occurring in comparatively new houses in one street. They were all treated at home with Anti-toxin, and all recovered. “Contacts” were also protected.

*Enteric Fever.*—Only three cases, also, of this disease were reported, all occurring in the second quarter of the year. One case ended fatally.

*Puerperal Fever.*—One of the two cases notified was of a peculiarly virulent type, simulating Malignant Scarlet Fever, and rapidly proving fatal. All precautions necessary for preventing the infection being conveyed to others were taken.

*Whooping Cough.*—This disease was prevalent during the greater part of the year, causing 10 deaths. In September I advised the closing for two months of the Infants' Department of St. Paul's School, so many of the children being affected.

**Notification of Tuberculosis.**—This disease is not notifiable in the district, except in so far as is required by the "Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908." These provide for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers. Notifications relating to 17 persons were received by me, 13 of whom were in the Workhouse and four outside. There is no hospital accommodation in the district, other than the Union, for the reception of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Notification of Births Act, 1907: Proposed Adoption.**  
—A Conference of Representatives of Public Health Authorities of the Northern Division of Staffordshire was held at Stoke-on-Trent in July. It was thereat unanimously resolved to recommend the adoption by Public Health Authorities of the Notification of Births Act, and the addition of the disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum to the list of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the powers of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. Speaking of the Notification of Births Act in my Report for 1907, I pointed out that the Act is a permissive one, that its specific provision is that in the case of every child born within an area in which the Act is in force notification thereof shall be sent within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the Authority. Its object is to lessen, if possible, the high rate of mortality among infants. The steady and progressive decline in the birth-rate is a question intimately associated with the consideration of this matter. In

1886, when I first undertook the responsibilities of my office, the birth-rate of Stafford stood at 35·54 per 1,000. To-day it is down to 26·68. In other words, if the rate of 1886 had obtained last year, there would have been 791 children born instead of only 594. The experience of Stafford is also that of the rest of the country. Can any community regard such a state of things with indifference? Can any community afford to regard with indifference the advancing shadow of that time when its population may become stationary? The only way to counteract the effects of the decreasing birth-rate in this country is to use every possible means to diminish also the death-rate among children, so that a greater number may grow up to maturity. The high rate of mortality among infants is a crying evil, and is a disgrace to present-day civilisation. In Stafford, where the conditions of life are so favourable compared with those obtaining in the large manufacturing towns, 124 out of every 1,000 children die during their first year of life. Notification of births in Huddersfield, worked at first voluntarily, and afterwards compulsorily, has had the effect of reducing very considerably the number of deaths of infants, and I do not think there can be any doubt of the benefits likely to result from the careful and systematic carrying out of a similar scheme here. But the district that adopts the Act must necessarily provide a competent and tactful female inspector, whose duty it will be to visit the homes of the newly-born infants and, if her good offices are acceptable, to tender such advice as may be called for in the several cases. In fact, the Local Government Board will not consent to the adoption of the Act unless some such arrangement is made. The adoption of the Act is, in my opinion, desirable; but the expediency of that course depends upon the appointment of a trained female inspector. In recent years much additional work has been thrown upon Local Sanitary Authorities by fresh legislation and by Local Government Board Orders. Last year the "Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations" provide for the compulsory notification of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst Poor Law Patients. But little or no advantage is likely to accrue from these regulations without regular visitation of the cases by some nurse or inspector with some special knowledge or training

in the work. Then, again, the Factory and Workshop Act has opened up a wide field for regular work by an inspector. I need only mention that there are 300 workshops on the Register to give an idea of the work the *efficient* carrying out of this Act would entail. As in many of the workshops only female labour is employed, it would be of great benefit to them if the supervision were carried out by a female inspector. We have, then, a three-fold work at least in which a skilled female inspector could with advantage be employed by us :—

- (a) Visitation of newly-born infants.
- (b) Visitation of patients under the Tuberculosis Regulations.
- (c) Factory and Workshop Inspection.

There is enough work here enumerated to keep a female inspector fully employed all the year round. Special care would have to be taken in regard to the peculiar qualifications required of such an inspector, due weight being given to education, social status, power of management, and tact.

**Notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Inflammation of the eyes in newly-born infants is the cause of much of the blindness occurring among young children. The disease runs a rapid course, and, unless prompt and efficient means of treatment are adopted, the virulence of the poison soon destroys the delicate membrane of the eye. Where the results of neglect are so disastrous to the welfare of the child, injuring or altogether destroying its sight, and consequently destroying to a large extent its power of appreciating the realities of life and its power of maintaining itself later on, the obligation on us to use every possible means to secure treatment for the child is obvious. That can be assured by compulsory notification, and I earnestly endorse the recommendation of the Conference referred to above to have the disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum added to the list of diseases notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. Indeed, its inclusion is more important than is that of some of the diseases already on the schedule.



**Sanitary Conditions affecting the District.**—*Physical Features, &c.*—The town is divided into two watersheds by the crest which runs north and south through its central portion. That on the eastern side measures some 640 acres, and gravitates towards the boundary brooks on that side; while that on the western side measures 444 acres, and gravitates towards the River Sow and the Tillington and Forebridge Drains. The surface altitude varies from 244 feet in the Lammas-cote Road to 266 feet in Tillington Street and Co-operative Street. For the most part the town is on gravel.

*House Accommodation.*—This need, so far as my information goes, seems still to be met by private enterprise. I understand, however, that complaint is made by those engaged at Messrs. Siemens' Works that the accommodation they have is in parts of the town too far away from their work. This, of course, is a matter of importance to that large section of the population, and the question has been referred to the Estates and Works Committee for consideration. The houses of the artizan classes in Stafford, having regard to their fitness for habitation, the amount of open space about them, and the cleanliness of their surroundings, will, as I have said before, compare very favourably with those of other towns of its size. In sixteen instances formal notices were sent by the Authority to remedy defects in dwelling-houses, all of which were complied with.

*The Water-supply* for Stafford is in the hands of the Corporation, and is obtained from a well in the conglomerate of the New Red Sandstone formation at Milford. It meets all the demands made upon it as regards sufficiency, while its character as a drinking water is excellent.

*Sewerage and Drainage, &c.*—Excrement disposal is carried out entirely by the water-carriage system, some houses being fitted with fresh-water closets and others with slop-water closets. Unfortunately, the latter type of closet was adopted by the Corporation when the pail system was abolished. After many years experience I can only express my sincere regret that it was ever introduced into Stafford. Slop-water closets were adopted by reason of their supposed economy of water and

of their being less liable to become frozen in winter. The latter contention is certainly true, and is, in my opinion, their sole recommendation. They are, however, the reverse of being economical, and for two different reasons. In the *careful* household the sink tap is frequently left running to ensure the periodical flushing of the tipper, and so much water is wasted instead of being saved. In the *careless* household, on the other hand, all sorts of oddments are thrown into them, with the result that they become repeatedly blocked, and have to be unstopped, the Corporation bearing the expense. They are, moreover, dirty and unwholesome, and their further adoption is now discountenanced. Separate systems of sewers take the surface water and sewage. The sewage is treated chemically in precipitation tanks and then on land. The periodical analyses made by the County Analyst show it is being satisfactorily treated. There is now no known pollution of the water-courses. House refuse is deposited in tubs, is removed weekly by the Corporation carts, and is burned in the destructor.

**Sanitary Inspection.**—A Table is appended, giving statistics of work done during the year in the Inspector of Nuisances Department. Thirty-one formal notices were served for the abatement of nuisances or the rectifying of defects in connection with dwelling-houses, viz. :—Foul conditions, 2 ; structural defects, 8 ; overcrowding, 5 ; unfit for habitation, 16. All the notices have been complied with. A list of the inspections made is given, together with a detailed statement of the other nuisances abated. Eighty-four houses were disinfected after infectious disease, and ninety-seven lots of infected bedding and clothing were disinfected.

The *Dairies*, *Milkshops*, and *Cowsheds* have been visited, and no serious fault has been found. The pasturage of nearly all the cows is beyond the Borough boundaries. The quality of the milk supplied is good, and the conditions of storage satisfactory.

*Slaughter-Houses and Inspection of Meat.*—There are 26 slaughter-houses in the Borough, and these are visited by the Sanitary Inspector in the ordinary course of inspection—not necessarily at times of slaughtering. The Inspector has not a special certificate in meat

inspection ; but his experience of over twenty years should qualify him for this branch of his work. Eight carcasses were found to be tuberculous. In six instances the disease was generalised and diffuse, and the whole carcass was condemned. In the remaining cases it was localised, and only the part affected was destroyed. In all these instances information was given by the butcher on his becoming aware of the disease. In three other instances unwholesome food was seized and condemned, viz. :—19 boxes of haddock fillets, 4 rabbits, and 3 pieces of bacon. Legal proceedings were taken against one of the offenders, and a conviction was obtained.

**Medical Inspection of School Children.**—As I have mentioned in a previous report, Stafford has delegated its powers, as far as the public elementary schools are concerned, to the County Council. The duty of supervising the medical inspection of school children falls, therefore, upon the County Medical Officer. I have, consequently, nothing to report upon the carrying out of the provisions contained in the Memorandum (Circular 576) issued by the Board of Education.

**Isolation Hospital.**—Seventy-six cases have been treated during the year, viz. :—Scarlet Fever 74, Enteric Fever 1, and Puerperal Fever (? Malignant Scarlet) 1. The latter case was fatal, and was the first death we have had at the hospital. One of the Scarlet Fever Cases was admitted from the Rural District. During the latter months of the year all the Wards were occupied, and the Nursing Staff had to be augmented. In the summer the interior of the hospital was painted throughout with *ripoline*.

**Vaccination Statistics.**—The subjoined figures for 1908 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union :—

Births registered .. ..	834
Vaccinated .. ..	414
Certificates of Objection.. ..	322
Died unvaccinated .. ..	70
Postponed .. ..	8
Removed to other districts .. ..	19
Insusceptible .. ..	1
	— 834

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**—In addition to the Local Government Board Tables, there is appended one giving the statistics required by the Home Secretary. The following is a summary of the work done under the provisions of the Act. There were 296 workshops on the Register, and they included 165 ordinary workshops, 102 domestic workshops, and 29 retail bakehouses. The chief industries carried on are bootmaking and boot repairing, tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, cabinet making, upholstery, fur-pulling, boxmaking, and brush making. There are only 128 outworkers on the double lists sent in, that is to say, the actual number can only be between 60 and 70. There were 130 inspections of outworkers' premises made. The conditions of work were satisfactory, and it was not necessary to issue any formal notices. There were 40 inspections of factories, 250 of workshops, and 280 of workplaces. Six notices were served. The bakehouses were regularly inspected, and their condition reported to be satisfactory. None of the bakehouses are underground.

Tables of Statistics, drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board and of the Home Office, are appended.

*Stafford,*  
1st March, 1910.

F. MILNES BLUMER.



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN. STAFFORD (BOROUGH).

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.†					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	20783	566	29.26	66	116	488	23.48	257	211	..	277	14.32
1900	20847	541	27.87	80	147	519	24.89	227	159	6	366	18.85
1901	20911	525	26.90	53	100	481	23.00	194	152	20	349	17.88
1902	21117	556	28.39	64	115	482	22.82	216	161	2	323	16.49
1903	22532	550	26.12	72	130	446	19.79	206	151	4	299	14.20
1904	22572	605	28.75	94	155	484	21.44	191	128	1	357	16.96
1905	22813	571	26.84	79	134	460	20.16	200	144	2	318	14.90
1906	22858	565	26.49	67	118	473	20.69	231	178	2	297	13.92
1907	23175	599	27.73	63	105	523	22.56	253	196	2	329	15.23
1908	23562	587	26.63	73	124	492	20.88	222	152	3	343	15.56
Averages for years 1899-1908.	22117	566.5	27.49	71.1	124.4	484.8	21.97	219.7	163.2	..	325.8	15.83
1909	23765	594	26.68	64	107.7	444	18.68	209	156	2	290	13.02

\* Rates in Columns 4 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated *nett* population.

† Rates in Column 8 calculated per 1000 of estimated *gross* population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 1084  
Total population at all ages..... } 20894 } At Census of 1901.  
Number of inhabited houses..... } 3845 }  
Average number of persons per house.... } 4.9 }

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								Total cases re- moved to hospital.
	At all Ages.	At ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including } Membranous Croup) }	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ... ..	11	...	1	1	...	6	3	...	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	77	...	13	46	15	3	...	73	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ... ..	96	...	15	49	15	14	3	75	

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	32	...	1	3	9	18	1	36
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	7	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	22	...	...	...	...	12	10	5
Bronchitis ... ..	30	4	...	...	...	8	18	4
Pneumonia... ..	23	6	3	1	1	9	3	17
Pleurisy ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory } Organs ... .. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alcoholism ... .. }	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... .. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Par- turbation ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Heart Diseases ... ..	22	...	...	...	1	11	10	34
Accidents ... ..	9	1	3	2	1	2	...	9
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	28	7	2	2	...	11	6	38
" Digestive System ... ..	8	...	...	2	1	4	1	11
" Urinary System ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	4
All other Causes ... ..	61	18	3	...	4	5	31	38
All Causes ... ..	290	64	17	12	17	98	82	209

TABLE V.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

## Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Diarhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro- enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth .. .. .	6	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Congenital Defects .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	4	..	2	1	7	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesen- terica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .. .. .	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	6
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14	1	4	2	21	9	3	7	6	3	1	4	4	3	1	2	64

STAFFORD URBAN DISTRICT.---Population estimated to middle of 1909, 23,765, including Public Institutions.

Births in the year Legitimate .. .. . 568 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants .. .. . 60  
 Illegitimate .. .. . 26 { Illegitimate Infants .. .. . 4

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. .. . 290 nett.

# STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## Summary of Sanitary Work during the Year 1909. TABLE VI.

	NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY	
	Inspections & Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools :						
Foul Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	..
Structural Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	8	8	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5	..
Unfit for Habitation .. .. .	..	..	..	16	16	..
Lodging-houses .. .. .	95	..	..	..	..	..
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..
Cowsheds .. .. .	36	..	..	..	..	..
Bakehouses .. .. .	114	5	..	5	5	..
Slaughter-houses .. .. .	709	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats .. .. .	28	..	..	..	..	..
Ash Tubs .. .. .	..	..	..	8	8	..
Deposits of Refuse and Manure .. .. .	..	..	..	14	14	..
Water-closets .. .. .	..	..	..	110	110	..
House Drainage :						
Defective Traps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Disconnection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Faults .. .. .	..	..	..	57	57	..
Water Supply .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	..
Pigsties .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..
Animals improperly kept .. .. .	..	..	..	11	11	..
Offensive Trades .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	55	55	..
Closet Stoppages .. .. .	3768	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	4800	5	..	294	294	..

### Unwholesome Food :

Number of Seizures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
Condemned by Magistrate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
Prosecutions for exposing for Sale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Convictions ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed .. .. .	..	..	97
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease .. .. .	..	..	84
Schools ditto ditto .. .. .	..	..	1

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1909 for the Borough of Stafford on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	40	3	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)..	250	3	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	280	0	0
Total .. .. .	570	6	0

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	0	0
Want of ventilation .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors.. .. .	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	0	0	0	0
{ unsuitable or defective .. .. .	0	0	0	0
{ not separate for sexes.. .. .	0	0	0	0
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act:				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house.	0	0	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses.	0	0	0	0
Other offences .. .. .	0	0	0	0
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.				
Total.. .. .	3	3	0	0



### 3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.			Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Sending twice in the Year.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Contractors.	Workmen.			
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	46	0	128	8	39	130

### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the Year.	Number.
Workshops .. .. .	165
Domestic Workshops .. .. .	102
Retail Bakehouses .. .. .	29
Total Number of Workshops on Register ..	296

### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	0
Notified by H.M. Inspector	0
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	0
Other .. .. .	1

